MR. GREELEY vs. MR. TILDEN.

THE BALLOT-BOX INDICTMENT. A CALL FOR THE REPUBLICATION OF A FAMOUS

LETTER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: From a period before the inception of the Republican party to this time I have been a regular subscriber to THE TRIBUNE, and an ardeat admirer and supporter of Horaco Greeley. I worked for him during his last campaign—called by some unreflecting and parti-sar Republicans his defection and departure to the fold fearless'y, and virtually constructed his own partform in vention, I tried to erect some fresh barriers against full accord with his life-long principles. His glorious election frauds; did you! The very little that I was carachievement has placed the Democracy where it cannot without shame and stulisfication unter one syllable of dissent from the full enforcement of the constitutional amendments concerning slavery. Now, in view of all this, allow us a word in reference to your method of campaiguing in the present contest with Samuel J. Titlen. I observe in reading your editorials that you frequently deprecate personalities in dealing with him, for the rea son that he is a gentleman with a high sense of honor, a reformer, and one of the best-if not the very best-his party affords. Now, my recoilection goes back to the times when Mr. Greekey was wont to call a spadeja spade. A great multitude of good and honest people, having an eye to the good of the nation, thought that he told the absciate truth when he addressed Mr. Tilden in that famous letter through the editorial columns of THE TRIBUNE in October, 1860, after the close of the campaign, in which John T. Hoffman was counted John A. Griswold by means of Demceratic chicanery. It was done with the cegniceratic chicanory. It was done with the cegnizance of Mr. Tilden, as Chairman of the Democratic State Contral Committee, who dinocted over his own signature that certain persons, in the interest not of patrionsm but of the party, should send in the most correct estimates to be obtained between the closing of the polls and the official canvass, to William M. Tweed, at Tammany Habl, evidently that trades in the count of New-York City's vote might overcome the raral majorities. No document ever bristiled with more sterring honesty or patrionic fervor than did Mr. Greeley's letter in reference to Mr. Tilden's conduct in that carnyaign, and you will doubtiess admit that it lacked neither personality nor justice.

canvase, and I should admire as ardenly as yourself to see put forth two candidates admitting of such a canvass as weald be void of unpleasant personalities without danger to the republic; but if we must have an opponent of vulnerable character whose is become a duty to defeat for the safety of the nation—a protected reformer, who has from his carriest political days been a dreader of political corruption—a pertican rates than a petriof—one whose principles if carried to their conclusions would atterly desirely the fruits of the best foverment ever instituted by man, only one course is open. We must lay bare his true record. Call it personal attack if you please, but shove and beyond oil let the truth be known thanks the heavens and all political paties fall in consequence. Now, if you will a historical parton this time record. ify nor justice.

well, Mr. Editor, to have a gentle and unembitters four files the letter of Horace Greeley to Samuel J.
den, published in October, 1869, and republish to
epicuously, it will redeemd to the force of Mr. Greel
memory, and will aid the honest non-office-seeking p
lie in preventing the advancement of a partian degroup and pretended reformer to the Chief Magistricy
this great and glorious kepublic.

No. 452 Henryst., Brooklyn, Aug. 5, 1876.

WAS MR. GREFLEYS CHARGE REFUTED ? To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Your journal seeks the reputation of fairness upon all topics and regarding all parties, and I observe you are, while to outward appearances support-ing the Republican candidates for the Presidency, a the same time publishing letters from occasional correspondents landatory of the virtues, stateamanship, and honests of Samuel J. Tilden. Permit me to suggest the following Inquiries: Were the facts in regard to the frauds upon ballet in this State in the Presidential election of 1868 sufficient to warrant the severity of the terms of Mr. Greeky's letter addressed to Samuel J. Tikken upon that subject soon after that election ! Has the charge made by Mr. Greeley that Mr. Tilden was accountable that great crime against the people of the State of New-Fork ever been denied or satisfactorily refuted ! Horace Greeky's letter a tissue of farschoods? Did be have any just grounds for making such serious allegations against Mr. Hidden! You ergue that Tilden is a reformer, that he is honest, &c. How can you consistently sustain such a position in the face of those statements of the founders of the Thintons, whose memory I believe the people of this country cherish because of his honesty and trinfatheses in all things, and trinon statements in political matters were always regarded as truthful and just I it is a matter of public importance to know whether the Democratic Presidential candidate of 1876 is a manipulation of the ballot. To my mind this is a fair question to ruse, and one of as much importance has any question of reform. Will you also be so kind as its reprint Mr. Greeley's issuer?

TRUIT SERRER.

Ages Fark, Aug. 7, 1876.

[In response to the above and many other appeals Horace Officier's letter a tusus of fa schoods? Did be

[In response to the above and many other appeals from old subscribers of THE TRIBENE we republish Mr. Greeley's letter to Mr. Tilden, which appeared in the editorial columns of THE TERRESE of Oct. 20, 1869, and to which no response was made. We also reprint the circular of the Democratic State Committee, directing agents throughout the State to telegraph to Wm. M. Tweed estimates of the vote directly after the close of the polls in the election of 1868, when Gov. Hoffman was counted in by means of fic titious majorities in New-York City. These ircular found its way into print early in November of tant year, and Mr. Tilden, the chairman of the Democratic State Committee, published a card of explanation, ther than denial, which we also reproduce .- Ed.

"LETTER TO A POLITICIAN." To SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Chairman De socratic S'ale Co.

Sit: You and I are growing old. We came here young men from the country, and have lived and struggled side by side for nearly 40 years. We have participated arduatly in many political struggles, always on different sides. You were the pupil and protogé of Van Boren and Silas Wright; I a disciple and follower of Henry Clay. But this I will say for you, that I am confi dent you have never sought to curich yourself by politics. or at the expense of the public-that what ever of wealth you may have acquired or enjoyed was earned in your ofession as a lawyer-and that your instincts and your influences, particularly apart, have generally been felt on the side of economy in public expenditure and uprigniness in the conduct of public affairs. Of my course in these respects you are welcome to say whatever you

ness as a partisan has impelled you to ignore and come short of your duty as a citizen and a profess ! upholder of government by the People; and for this dereletion here arraign you. I allude to the preservation of the purity of the Ballet-box.

You and I grew up in the country, and are familian

with elections as there conducted. We both know that, except in a few districts where the voters are all on one side. It is morally hapossible that any considerable preportion of fraudilent votes should there be policd. For use who attend a poll are nearly all well known to is not known to be so to men of each party. If one and questioned of course, and, his answers will convict him if a bogus voter. I do not believe that the ill gal vote in the raral districts was ever one per cent of the whole number polled, even when there was no registra-

tion of legal voters.

How different is the case in cities, and especially in this Babel, you very well know. Long as you have live on Gramercy Park, and emitnent in social position and fortune as are the inhabitants of that favored locally you could not tell within twenty which of the residents in sight of your front door are and which are not outitled to vote; you could not make a list of the legal voters residing on that square which would even approach accuracy. How it must be, then, with the nomadic denizens ur "back alums" and of our great tonement houseshow utterly impossible it is that any one should know which among them are and which are not legal voters, and whether the man who offers to vote at 11 a. m. a. poll has not already voted several times at different pole, and whether he is or is not on his way to vote still offener at other polls, you cannot belp knowing if you would. I can imagine how a man may shut his eyes to many things which he deems it convenient not to know, but I speak of what you must know, however you may

wish or seek to be ignorant of it. The matter to which I call your attention is vital to the very existence of free, popular government. When the elections are not determined by the ballots of legal voters, but by frauds in voting or frauds in counting then the advent of avowed, unequivocal despetism must be near at hand. Between the rule of an emperer and the rule of a citque of ballot box stuffers, every intelligent man must prefer the former as less rapacious and more responsible. When honest citizens shall avoid the polls, asking, "What is the use of voting? the result is already fixed," the days of the Republic will be numbered. Between a ruler who prohibits voting altogether and the gang who make it a share by filling the Lallotboxes with illegal votes, or miscounting those actually cast, the sway of the former is every way preferable.

Mr. Tilden. I have been voting here for 37 years, and an active politician for more than 30 of them, and 1 appeal to God for my sinesrity and to mylpublic record for and labored to have our elections decided by legal votes and none other. Seeing how great are the temperations

and the facilities, under a Right of Suffrage so general as ours, to poll illegal votes, I have epenly and actively favored every effort to shut them out and keep the suffrage pure and legal. That every legal voter should have a full and fair opportunity to vote once at each election-that no one should be enabled to vote more than once and that none but legal voters should be allowed or empowered to vote at alloweth has been my constant also. I have not confined myself to barren

refessions, but have shown m; faith by my works.

How is it with you? You hold a most responsible and influential position in the councils of a great party. You could wake that party content itself with polling legal of Democracy. In the face of represent he went forth | votes if you only would. In our late Constitutional Conby the People at our ensuing Election. Will you?

Mr. Tilden you cannot escape responsibility by saying, with the guilty Macbeth,

with the guilty Macbell.

Thou canst not say I did it; nover shake
Those gory locks at me?
for you were at least a passive accomplies in the glant frauds of last November. Your name was used, withou public protest on your part, in circulars sowed broad-ness over the State, whereof the manifest latent was to 'make assurance doubly sure " that the frauds here perpetrated should not be overborne by the honest vote of the rural districts. And you, not merely by slience, but by positive assumption, have covered those frauds with the mantle of your respectability. On the principle that" the receiver is as bad as the thief," you are as deeply implicated in them to-day as though your name

were Tweed, O Brien, or Oakey Hall. . Tilden, you and I were ardent participants in the struggle of 1840, wherein Martin Van Buren was ousted from the Presidency by Gen. Harrison. You know how thoroughly our city was absorbed in that contest, wherein every man, woman, and child took a deep and lively interest. Our elections were then held throughout three days; there was a registration freshly enacted which blacklegs had not yet learned to circumvent; the right of suffrage was as widely diffused as it now is, and no one ever complained that a single legal voter was ut able then to poll his vote. And, though our city has since largely increased its population, the lower wards were quite as populous then as they are te-day-several of them more so. They were full of bearing bonses erowded with elerks and mechanics. Many of these covered sites since given up to great warehouses and mannfactories; their denizons have moved up-town, over to Brooklyn, or our on some of the railroads that lead into the open country. Practically, the lower wards are being given up to commerce, and no longer shelter by night the multitudes who throng their streets by day. Now look at the vote of four of these wards in 1840

and 1868 respectively: 1.177 486 3.839 1.177 486 3.839 1.223 389 6.32 1.728 1.265 6.35 1.665 726 4.526

Mr. Tilden, you know what this contrast attests. Bight well do you comprehend the means whereby lise vote of 1879 was thus awelled out of all proportions. There are not Tweive Thousand legal voters living in those Wards day, though they gave Hoffman 17,443 majority. Had the day been of average length, it would doubtless have been swelled to at least Twenty Thousand. There was nothing but time needed to make it. One Hundred Thousand, it so many had been wanted and pald for.

Now, Mr. Tilden, I call on you to put a stop to this business. You have but to walk into the Sheriff's the Nayor's, and the Supervisor's offices in the City Hall Park, and say there must be ac mora of it-say it so that there shall be no doubt that you mean it-and we shall bave a tolerably fair election once more. Prebably a good part of the Fifty Thousand supplied last Fall with bogus Naturalization Confidences will offer to register and to vote-some of them pretending not to know that they are no more citizens of the United States than the King of Dahousy is-but very few will vote reportedly unless paid for it; and we shall not be cheated more than Ten Thousand if you studyly tell the boas-workmen that there must be no more 'thegat Voting in tigated and paid

Will you do it? Your reputation is at stake. The cowardly craft which

cowardly craft which

*would not play false,
And yot would not play false,
will not avail. If we Republicans are swhidled again as
we were swindled hat Fell, you, and speling you, will be responsible to Ged and man for the outrage. Presecutors

reagistrates, municipal authorities, are all in the pool; we have nothing to hope from the ministers of justice, and the villains have no fear of the terrors of the law. I appeal to you, and anxiously await the result. Yours, New-York, Oct. 20, 1880.

THE CIRCULAR. ROOMS OR THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE, (Oct. 27, 1868.

Mr DEAR SIR: Please at once to communicate with some reliable person, in three or four principal towns and in each city of your county, and request him (exmate of the vote. Let the telegraph as as follows: "This town will show a Democratic gale for loss) over net year of - [number];" or fals one, if self-cently serunderity of .- ." There is of course an important ob hour of clasing the polls, but not longer waiting. Oppor-tunity can be taken of the escal half-hear inil in tele-Press absorb the telegraph with returns and interfere with individual messages, and give orders to watch care-

fally the count. Very truly yours,

SAMUEL J. THEREN, Chairman.

CARD FROM MR. TILDEN.

Ta the Editor of The Evening Post.
Sik: My attention has been called to an article in your journal of last evening containing a circular to which tay name is appended. I hasten to assure you that on will not lose your reputation as critics by assuming, n internal evidence, as you have correctly done, that ne by me, or with any participation or knowledge on my part. I have read it for the first time in your columns; our I have no reason to believe that it had any such evil mrpose as you suspect. For myself, I refused in 1844 to sign the famous "secret circular" relating to Texas, which is celebrated in the history of The Econing Post. ssociation in which I should have found myself. Neither before that nor since, have I over been concerned in any circular marked "secret," confidential, or "private;" nor shall I be, unless I should adopt that device for the purpose of getting some valuable truth, disguised in such a form, secured a wide publicity in *The Ecculing Post* and

all the Republican newspapers . Very truly yours, S. J. TILDES. New-York, Nov. 4, 1868.

THE NEW MINING EXCHANGE. The American Mining Exchange was organeed in the Drexel Building yesterday by the election of the following officers: President, William Ward; Vice President, Lawrence P. Bayne; Treasurer, Daniel But terfield; Secretary, H. J. Hubbard; Assistant Secretary, Walworth Ward; Chairman Arbitration Committee, Wil Walworth Ward; Charman Arbitration Committee, William M. Burgoyne, Executive Committee, Gabriel Netter, Francis B. Forster, John P. Beett, George P. Townsend, Dandel Butterfield, Joseph T. Thompson, and Andrew L. Thompson; Phance Committee, John T. Daly, L. P. Bayne, William Brandreth, N. P. Henderson, and H. J. Hubbard; Membership Committee, Calixte Harvier, Walter Bowne, jr., James Csimpleti, Joseph T. Rock, Samuel S. Butsky, Henry Pobly, and Francis H. Forg.

After the adoption of a formal constitution and hylaws a committee of flive was appointed to comider the placing of stocks upon the list. The new Exchange will deal in mining, manufacturing, and other stocks, and will have two "catis" cach day, morning and afternoon. The rate of commission will be \$2 on cach 100 shares or less of stock bought or said, and on addition thereto 19 of one per cent on the total sum of the order executed. The Exchange will begin boxiness as soon as appropriate quarters have been obtained.

THE STRIKE ON THE NORTH RIVER. The longshoremen's strike is gradually fail-

cuted. The Exchange will begin business as soon as appropriate quarters have been obtained.

ing. Day after day the ranks of the strikers are lessening, or the men are compelled by their necessities to yield. The men who thus individually give up their demand for 40 cents an heur are employed by the steve-dores wherever there may be vacant places for them, but all the employers say that nore of the new men will be discharged to make places for the strikers. The work on the steamers was advancing satisfactorily yesterday, the plers being as usual guarded by the police. A day or pres being as insula guardes by the points. A day of two more will close the strike.

Yesterday afternoon twe Germans, named Christian Siegier and Joseph Sall, went to look for work along the North River. They were attacked by James McCann and another longsheteinen who is not yet arrested, and ter-ribly beaten. McCann was held in 81,000 ball yesterday by Justice Smith at the Washington Place Police Court.

Overnoons: Larry, my wife and I have, both noticed that the townspeople stare at us very hard. I hope you haven't been tehing anybody that we are newly married. Larry (the faithful Factotum): Me tell 'em, Sor I is it lofkely O'ld go agin my express ordherst Way, whinever mybody thryed to pump me, Sir. Oi've towld 'em you wasn't married at all.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SPIRIT LETTER IMPOSTURE. RUPUS W. FLINT'S APPLICATION FOR RELIEF FROM ARREST-STATEMENTS OF HIS WIFE.

The divorce suit of Heien M. Flint against Rufus W. Flint, the so-called "spiritual medium," was before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the defendant to be relieved from arrest for not paying his wife allowing and counsel fee.
In his allowit he says that his business as a medium was
acver herative the advertised that he would give answers for \$2 to scaled letters, and specially asked that the letters be carefully scaled lest a knowledge of their contents should confuse his "spiritual perceptions"), but abled to effect in this direction I shall try to have ratified | be continued his work for the benefit of humanity, his friends shiing in his support. He says that since he has een imprisoned he has only received 11 letters, containng in all \$10; that he is infirm and subject to heart disease, while his wife is strong and hearty and earning a good living as a medium in Brooklyn, and therefore he should be relieved from arrest. A number of attidavita expressing a belief in the prisoner's honesty are ap-

ifelen M. Fifut, the plaintiff in answer to her husbund's statements, says that she discovered his influ with a woman who makes an adidavit for him, through a etter now in her possession, and when she accused him of inddelity he did not deny it. Enraged no this, she broke open his desk, obtained further proof of his infilality, and some books of his which showed the nature of his business. She then consulted counsel, and, under adcice kept herself aloof from her husband. On Oct. 26 no wrote her a letter, giving her two days to decide to return to him and give up his letters and books. On Oct. 31 she says he broke into her room, threwher on the floor, and threatened to kill her with a batchet unless she gave up the books and papers, but she still has them. the declares that his affidavit is wholly false, and, in reference to a statement in it, rays: "I am not surprised that the defendant should have made such a statement. because if there is any one thing which he is remarkable for it is his after disregard of the truth. He lied to me when I first knew him by telling me that he was an unmarried man, and I did not discover until I become his wife the faisity of his statement. He presents miniself to the public as a doctor, for which he has no authority, as has often told me. He cheats and defrauds the public, or such of the public as apply to him, by pretending to bring communications from the other world at \$2 addees for each ictier. I have now in my possession a small tea-lettle with which he used to open letters rent to him, by means of steam, and the books. I have referred to, buring the time I fixed with him his income from this source would average at least \$10 a week; and unless namy people have discovered his frand, and most of the foots at a not dead yet, I have no reason to doubt that his income is as much now as then. I have heard him comptain of dyspepsia but never about his heart. The only has symptom about his heart was what be developed against me, and I have had a change in that respect for the better. The statement that he carried on his business for the benefit of his fellow-creatures, and that he never expected to realize his expenses, in a connection with his teapot and his books, is rather facet nature.

also thank that the arminant on the meris. James fid not avotend to any defense on the meris. James flayler, Post Office Supermientent, says that 33s remarkered letter letters have been delivered to the defendant since July, 1874, and he has had considerable transactions through the money-order office. The argument of the local questions on these affidavits was adjourned to to

ATTRACTING EUYERS TO NEW-YORK. PORDIATION OF A MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION TO SE-CUBE MORE PAYORABLE ARRANGEMENTS FROM DOTLES AND RAILBOADS.

A number of merchants of this city have formed a mercantile bureau for the purpose of premoting the trade of New York. A circular which has been issued states the main objects of the nureau as follows:

f the Union.
At a meeting of the members yesterday, the following subtence were present; R. F. Austin, President, of itts & Austin; H. E. Thurber, Trossurer, of H. K. & F. Thurber & Co.; J. F. Henry of J. F. Henry, Curran & a.; Mr. Ronbins of McKesson & Robbins; Theodore eggett of F. H. Leggett & Co.; J. P. Magoone of Manone & Co.; G. H. Powers of Powers, Guston & Co.; C P. Cook of Whitney, Cook & Co.; T. E. Allen of Allen & or, E. M. nates of E. M. hates & Co.; Mr. Sweeney of weeney's Hetel; Mr. French of French's Hotel; Mr. evera of the Merchants' Hotel; Mr. Biggins of the Cos-

evera of the Merchants Hotel; Mr. Biggins of the Cosopalitian.
The primary object of the meeting was to get the hotelspers to agree to a reduced rate of board for such
unity merchants as come to this city to buy goods,
he representatives of the hotels named agreed to make
he representatives of the hotels named agreed to make
he a reduction, and it was stated that the Metropolim, 5t. Nebotas, Grand Ceutral, and Earle's hotels would
be fiver the country buyer with reduced rates. In
der that a uniform percentage of reduction might be
hopted, the following gentlemen were appointed a comtitues to confer with the hotel presidence: F. H. Legst, Charman; F. E. Alien, C. F. Cook, J. S. Fage, and
F. Aushi.

R. F. Auslin.
A committee of the association called upon the general freight agents of the New York Central and Eracultroads, who said that they would do all in their power to increase the trade of New-York.

MEETING OF THE ALDERMEN. '

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE EMIGRANT DEPOT-VENTILATION OF COURT-ROOMS-PUBLIC WORKS.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yes terday a petition was received, signed by 170 "owners of real and personal estate, and business and working nen of the lower part of the city," protesting against the removal of the emigrant landing depot from Castle Garden, and alleging that such removal would "crtail upon all parties interested a great expense and nimost isurmountable trouble, inasmuch as parties having no usiness whatsoever with the emigrant would impede the proper working of the Emigrant Department, and at the same time unnecessarily detain persons from a greater or ces distance from this city seeking friends or relatives from the proper source of information, and performan of the business for which they have come in the city. It is also claimed that such removal would seriously inare the value of the property and the unexpired leases in the lower part of the city, and throw out of employment a great many poor people who now earn a living

ment a great many poor people who now earn a living by acting as porters and messengers for the enigrants. The Committee on Lands and Piaces reported that the coard had no prisdiction in the matter, which belonged properly to the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

The Committee on Arts. Sciences, and Education was directed to report what measures could be taken properly to venturate the rooms of the Sinking properly to works the properly to works and the room and the properly to works authorized by the board which remain in an unfinished condition, and the report the result to the board as soon as practicable, and thereafter to furnish the nearly with a similar report twice each month. A motion to adjourn until the first Thursday in September was lost by a vote of 12 to 5, and the board adjourned until the regular meeting day next week.

THE PIRST WIRE OF THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE. The first section of the wire " working rope o be used in the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge was hoisted to the top of the Brooklyn tower yesterday The rope is three-quarters of an inch in diameter; it is made of fine chrome steel wire, and is delivered in four coils, each containing 3,000 feet and weighing about

3,150 pounds. Each coil was wound on a large drum four feet in dumeter, through which a spindle was passed, and from this the rope was recled by means of a cable passing over pulleys on the stimult of the tower and consected to an engine in the yard. The other secand connected to an engine in the yard. The other sec-tion of the "working rope" will be placed in position in a similar manner, and the ends will then be carried to the Brooklyn anchorage. The rope will be carried across the river early next week and attached to the anchorage on the New-York side. There will be a "working rope"—each end of the piers, each forming an endless cable passing around pulleys at both anchor-ages.

SUNDAY EXCISE ARRESTS. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN REGARD TO THE POLICE AND GILMORE'S GARDEN.

About two months ago an injunction was obtained ex parts on the application of Sharidan Shock, proprietor of Glimore's Gazden, against the Police Commissioners, restraining them from forcing their way into the Garden, or directing the policemen under them to do so, wit con the payment of the usual admission fee. This lajuaction was vacated on the tecanical ground that under the charter an injunction cannot be granted ex puris against a public department, but only on notice of mo-tion. Such a motion was made, but was adjourned from time to time and now stands on the celeodar for next Menday. During this time no steps were taken by the police to enter the Garden without the payment of the admission fee. On last Sunday night, however, a raid admission fee. On hat Sunday night, however, a raid was made, and it is threatened that another demenstration will be made next Sunday. For the purpose of having the question determined pon the merits, on the application of exclude Dittenheefer an order to show cause why the motion should not be heard at once, instead of on Monday next, was granted by Judge Donohue, returnal a this morning.

THE LOANERS' BANK.

The members of the committee of depositors of the Londers' Bank of Nassau-st, are still engaged in considering the proposition to sell the charter and assets at 50 cents on the deliar. They will probably recommend the sale, as four out of five of the course are in favor of the proposition. In the event of the T. G. Anderson will probably be elected President of T. G. Anderson new corporation.

GETTYSBURG.

LETTER FROM GEN. GEORGE SYKES.

A SOLDIER'S STATEMENT-HE DISCLAIMS A NEGLECT

OF BUTY IN BEHALF OF HIS TROOPS-HIS POSI-TION DURING THE BATTLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Siz: The July number of The Atlantic Monthly of this year centains an article on the "Campaign and Battle of Gettysberg," by Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, in which he repeats a remark attributed to me by some staff officer or the Third Corps, quoted in the testimony of Gev. D. B. Birney, in Vol. V. of the testimony before the "Committee on the Conduct of the War." Mr. S. P. Bates, in his "History of the Battle of Cettysburg," makes room for the same hearsay remark, though, to do him justice, he does not seem to believe I ever made it. Both these publications being of recent date, I now emphatically deny, as I did in December, 1865, in The Washin non Chronicle, the truth of that statement, and I feel assured that to military men at least the few racts I shall present will prove its improbability and wicked injustice. On the 2d of July, 1863, my command (Fifth

Corps, Army of the Potomae) arrived on the field of Geifysburg about 7 a. m., via McSheirytown and Bonaughtown, having left Hanover at sunset the provious evening. It was at once posted on the extreme right of our line, where with the Twelfth Corps, under Gen. Slocum, it was intended to attack to the unfavorable nature of the ground, the Fifth Corps was massed in reserve, about 11 n. m., on Rock Creek, west of the Baltimore turngile. While awaiting the designs of the enemy. I received in-Corps (Gen. Sickles) with a brigade should be ask or it, and in obedience thereto Weed's Brigade, Secand Division, was detailed for this duty. The Sixth command was the only one not on the line of battle, I am satisfied Gen. Meade intended only a single brigade to be held ready, because Lee's point of at-tack was still uncertain. Up to 3 p. m., when Gen. Meade desired to see me with other corps: command-ers, no call had been made upon me either by Gen. Meade desired to see me with other corps commanders, for all the railread and transparlation companies the most averable freight raises possible to be being hard to the smaller review and withings to the being hard to the smaller review and withings to a fire placed by bear concepts on the more to placed by bear concepts on the fights of all sandyantage with this market.

Second: To confer with the horsel is the City of New-York, and obtain for country merchants visiting this methods in rail be able to grant, and which is conceded to them other markets.

The reduction of passenger farm to merchants from the railread companies would reduce target one from the same source. But I am not aware that to this cases of men line would need their profit in an increase of the passenger baseness are a large merchant of each state of the same source. But I am not aware that to this cases of men line would need their profit in an increase of the passenger baseness are a large merchant of each state of the same source. But I am not aware that to this case of the day they may have created possenger baseness are a large merchant of each state of the same source. But I am not aware that it is cased on the passenger baseness are a large merchant of each stream of the same source. But I am not aware that it is cased on the passenger baseness are a large merchant of each stream of the same source. But I am not aware that it is cased on the passenger baseness are a large merchant of each stream of the same source. But I am not aware that it is cased on the passenger baseness are a large of the same source.

I immediately sent my nid-de-camp, Capt, Incham to not the corps in march, and rode myst severe, and meeting Gen. Birney and Gen. J. H. H. Ward in the woods on the right of the wheat field, I told the former where I should put a part of my troops, and especially asked him to close a gap which I had seen on his left, promising to explace with my men those necessary to be moved for that purpose. At that very moment Gen, Birney know has my troops were moving. If he had made any demand on my previously for assistance, would be not have spoken of it, and said something as to where he would like to have it ! Returning rapidly to my equipment, I met Tiiten and Sweitzer's brigades of the First Division crossing the Taneytown road, and posted them myself—one on the outer edge of the wood referred to, and the other, I think, some distance in rear of it, both adjoining the Third Corps. Vincent's brigade of this division was eing established on Little Round Top by Gen, Warren, and the Second and Third Divisions of the corps between it and the left of the Third Corps. Thus my whole command was placed not only to support the Third Corps, but to support the whole ray, and in the fight that followed, will sold ers please to say what fate that army would have met had Little Kound Top slipped from the grasp of its brave defenders! It is beyond controversy that all he fierce fighting on July 2 occurred between 4 p. n, and sanset. Not later than 3:30 the Fifth Corps cas being thrown to the left flank, and, at the ut-

next, had two miles to march to gain it. In the face of what I here state, which can be subtantisted by officers of all grades then present, Gen. Birney, eight months afterward could repeat before the War Committee, on the authority of one of his subordinates, that I was more alive to the comfort of my men than to my duty as a soldier, nel now, thirteen years gone by, Gen. Howard rechoes it. Gen. Howard also says: "Birney called for the Fifth Corps as reinforcement before the action began." Was the Fifth Corps an apparage of the Third, and had Gen. Birney, a division commander, my junior, superseded tien Sickes, who commanded the Third Corps until wounded and carried off the field?

Howard knew nothing of what was going on at Little Round Top and vicinity any more than I knew of matters going on in his front; no one officer could describe more than his own share in the battle. He has, therefore, no excuse for publishing at second hand a shir upon a much older soldier than himself, even though softened by a charity not infrequent in his pages. To the people of this country the battle of Gettysburg marks the wane of the rebellion. Its particular incidents are of value only to its survivors and to those who come after them. I am not viiling that the "hearsay testimony" of a general, now dead (denied during his life), nor its adoption by a living one, shall stand against what I know to be as untrue as anything can be in this world, and I am the more unwilling to let this matter pass because the "committee" that could receive and record prejudicial statements against an officer at the head of his troops in the field had not the common generosity to ask him to speak a word in his own defense.
Fort Snelling, Minn., July 29, 1876. GRO. SYKES.

Binks's Secret.—Binks (who, in seaside lodging suspects his landlady of taking his wire): Look hero, darling, I think I've done the dishones old cat this time; I've marked the hight of the wine on the bettle with my diamond ring. Now, we shall be able to detect— (Turns and discovers, not his darling, but his landlad Denouement.)

XLIVTH CONGRESS-IST SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. NEGRO SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION BY MR, LORD IN THE HOUSE-A NAVAL REPORT CENSURING MR. HANSCOM AND MR, ROBESON-SCHOOL REPORT AGREED UPON-\$250,000 FOR HELL GATE-AP-PROPRIATION BILLS-POLITICAL DEBATE.

SENATE WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1876. The amendment of the House of Representatives to the resolution of the Senate to print 4,000 copies of the majority and minority reports of the special committee which recently investigated Mississippi affairs was agreed to and the resolution was passed. As

affairs was agreed to and the resolution was passed. As amended and passed, it provides that 1,500 copies shall be for the use of the Senate and 2,500 for the use of the House of Representatives.

Mr. ALLISON (Rep., lows) called up the conference report on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and in answer to a question of Mr. EDMUNDS, said the bill as agreed upon by the counciltee appropriated exactly \$5,000,000.

85,000,000.

Alt. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) said the committee had taken from the appropriation for the removal of rocks in Long Island Sound \$40,000, reducing the amount for that work to \$250,000. A more unwise and indefensible change could not have been raide in the whole bill. Those rocks would be no more painty seen on any chart of the Const Survey than they could be seen in the tariff of marine insurance.

f marine insurance.

Mr. KERNAN (Dem., N. Y.) concurred in the views of its colleague as to the impropriety of recasing the appropriation for the Hell date improvements. He also oke of the appropriation for the Hudson River improvement, and said it had been reduced from \$66,000

provement, and said it had been reduced from \$66,000 to \$50,000.

Mr. SARGENT (Rep., Cal.), a member of the Conference Committee, spoke of the work at Hell Gate and thought a quarter of a million dollars would go a great way to remove the debots after the explosion, in view of the fact that the engineers expressed the opinion that the debris would so fall siter the explosion as to be no further obstruction to navigation.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) said the reduction of the appropriations for this work presented the republic in the attitude of a pauper dealing out small same of money to make this improvement, for which the commerce of the whole country was niceding to-day.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., V.) opposed the report, and announced that he would vote against it. He was unwilling to take \$5,000,000 of the public money for work upon rivers and harbors.

nement that he would vote agains it. It was made ing to take \$5,000,000 of the public money for work input rivers and harbors.

Mr. CONKLING again spoke about the Hell Gate Improvement, and in reply to Mr. Sargent said these rocks stood in the great gaseway of the kingdom. After they were bown up, they were bound to fail again in pieces in the track of a mighty commerce, where they could not be without wrecking vessels. He could not approve the report, and would therefore vote against it.

Mr. ALLIBON (Rep., Iowa), Chairman of the Conference Committee, said in much money was appropriated for it this year as hat, although the estimate this year was \$150,000 less than hist year, the estimate for the past being \$50,000, and for the present year \$450,000.

After further discussion the report was agreed to: Yeas, 36: Nays, 10. Mosars, Boutwell, Cockrell, Conkling, Dawes, Faton. McCreery, Morrill, Wadleigh, Wailace, and Whyte voted in the negative. Mr. EDMUNDS, who roted in the negative changed his vote to the affirmative just before the vote was amounced, and then catered a metion to reconsider the vote by when the report was agreed to. After some discussion, his motion was rejected without a division.

POLITICAL DEBATE.

POLITICAL DEBATE. The Seante then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the resolution to print 10,000 extra copies of the message of the President and accom-

panying documents in regard to the recent difficulty at

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) resumed his argument at the point where he suspended hast night. He replied to the arguments of Mr. Davis (Dem. W. Va.) and others in regard to the receipts and expenditures of the Government, &c., and denied the accuracy of the figures presented by these Senators. He next referred to the last dame of the St. Louis platform, and said it was a concession to the soft-money men. Gov. Ridden was against it. It was mended for the Indiana election, and intended is have a double meaning. In Onio the repeal of the resumption elause was held to be a repeal of the resumption act, and an indiation measure, while in New-York it was only held to be a repeal of the resumption. He then referred to the statutes of New-York, to show that Gov. Picken nimself had approved an act of the Legislature of that State, providing for a return to specie payments at the same time named by Congress, Jan. 1, 1879. Yet he now caffed this Resumption act of Congress a sham. Mr. Sherman then referred, to Mr. Hendricks as an indiatousis.

Mr. McDONALD Obern., Ind.) denied that Gov. Hendricks had ever advocated an inflation of the currency. the point where he suspended inst night. He replied to the arguments of Mr. Davis (Dem., W. Va.) and others it

e party to power.

at DoNALD (Dem., Ind.) said he would support
valuation of Mr. Morton because he destroit the peothe resolution of M. Motion because he desired in people in the country to have light upon the subject. It was free that these sources per light upon the subject. It was free that these sources are presented to the state of th e resolution of Mr. Morion because he destred the peo-of the country to have light upon the subject. It was be that the se documents were cryptic in their charac-box with all that they were much more lair and less of John Taylor

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. LORD (Dem., N. Y.) offered a resolution reciting

that the right of suffrage prescribed by the constitutions of the several States is subject to the Fifteenta Amendment, and that the exercise of said right should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States, and that it is asserted that the exercise of said right is in some States, notwiths anding the efforts of good citizens, resisted and controlled by fraut, intimidation, and violence, so that the object of the Fitteenth Amendment is defeated, and that all citizens, without distinction of race or color, are entitled to the rights conterved by said amendment, and declaring that all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation, or otherwise to prevent a free exercise of the right of suffrage should need with certain condign and effectual punishment, and that if any case which has herefolore observed or lany hereafter occur in which violence or murder has been or small be committed by one class or race on another, prompt panishment of the criminal or criminals is insperatively demanded, whether the crime to one punishment of death. ly maintained and observed by the United States, and

On demanding the previous question, no quorum voted

of the House. In the mean time Mr. Lord tried to get an opportunity to explain his purpose in offering the resolution, but objection was made from his owr side of the House, Mr. Hereford being conspicuous in the declaration that no explanation was wanted. At last the previous question was seconded and the main question ordered by Yeas. 133: Nays, 18—only one more than a quorum. Then a demand for the Yeas and Nays on the resolution was made and supported from the Republican side, and the resolution was adopted—174 to 2—Bland of Missouri and Rosgan of Texas. On agreeing to the preamble, 25 Democrats voted Nay. NAVAL INVESTIGATION REPORT. Mr. REERE (Dem., N. Y.) Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, submitted the majority report of said committee, together with three resolutions. the report was not a privileged one under the resolution passed last Monday, as it was a report which had previously been reported, printed, and recommitted.
The Speaker overruled the point of order.
The resolutions which the majority of the committee
(Mesers. BEEBE, SHEAKLEY, and MILLS) report are

(Messra, BEEBE, SHEARLET, and structure of the Bursan of soliows:

**Readwed, That Isanah Hanacora, Chief of the Bursan of Readwed, That Isanah Hanacora, Chief of the Bursan of Construction and Regars, Navy Department, is unworthy and in competent to hold that position, and that the interest of the burseau, the department, and the Government require his renewal.

**Readwed, That by reason of the negligence of George M. Rousson, Secretary of the Navy and his order to pay the first of Tillon, Wheelwright & Co. the claim presented by them in January, 1871, the Government of the United States was darranded by sain Tilson, Wheelwright & Co. of the sum as paid—to wit, \$52,019.

frauded by said Tilson, Wheelwright & Co. of the sum as paid—to wit, \$82,019.

Excelved, That a copy of the annexed testimony, together with the report of the majority and minority of the commutee and of these resolutions, with notice of the action of the House of Expresentatives herein, be laid before the President of the inited States by the Clerk of this House.

The minority report, signed by Mr. Baker of New-York, offers no resolution for action, but sums up that there is no evidence to show there was any collusion between the officers of the Government and the firm of Felton, Wheelwright & Co. to defraud the Government in the flund adjustment of their claim.

Mr. CONGER (Rep., Mich.) called for the reading of the reports, pending which Mr. HEREFORD (Dem., Va.) made the conference report on the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. WILLIS (Ind., N. Y.) moved to lay the conference report on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tom. (Mr. Springer, Dem., Ill., in the chair) refused to entertain the motion, as contrary to

the chair refused to entertain the month, as contrary to mange.

After some dilatory proceedings the conference report was agreed to—Yeas, 104; Nays, 35.

The House then resumed the consideration of Mr. Beebe's report.

The further reading of the teport, which had been insisted on by Mr. Conger, was dispensed with, and, without division, the resolutions were agreed to.

A conference committee was ordered on the Pacific Mail Steamath bill, and Mesars. Waddell, Luttrell, and Carfield were agreed to.

Mail Steamsty bill, and Mossrs. Waittell, buttrell, and Garffield were appointed.

Mr. RANDALL (Jem., Penn.) remarked that, although the appropriation bills were all substantially passed or agreed upon, still the Legislative bill could not be engressed before to-morrow, and he inerefore, at the sugnation of the Secretary of the Treasury, essired to have a bill passed continuing the temporary arrangement for the expenditure of the Government until Monday next. The bill was thereupen introduced and passed. The House then, at 5:25, adjourned.

The bill introduced a few days ago by Mr. Landers of Indiana, which was referred to the Committee on Colmage, Weights and Measures, was for the prough resumption of special payments, as was reported.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, Aug. 10.-The following nomnations were sent to the Senate to-day :

hadions were sent to the Schme to any .

Edward Wilkins of Maryland to be Collector of Customs, District of Dathmore, Md.; Louis P. Onds of North Careera Cousul at St. Helena; Steams DeWill of Missassipp to be Consul at Trindend to Cuba; George W. Dunbar of Wisconsia to be post Chaptain in the army.

NEW-JERSEY BUILDERS DEPRESSED.

SUBURBAN ENTERPRISE DISCOURAGED-CONDITION OF THE TRADE IN PLACES WITHIN EASY REACH OF NEW-YORK-WHAT BUILDERS SAY. Among the many thriving cities and towns

of New-Jersey where are produced a very large share of

the manufactured articles for the New-York market there reigns a general duliness that is very marked. One of the industries that has experienced most keenly the general depression of the times is the building trade. In Jursey City the building interests are flat, without any present encouragement for a brighter future. The master workmen say there is hardly enough new buildings eresting to remanerate them for the trouble of looking after them. In Newark the feeling is that of discouragement, even among the prominent builders. In seme shops, where formerly 50 or more men were employed, now only three, four, and five may be seen, and these working at rates very low in contrast with wages two and three years ago. Men who three years ago received \$4 or \$4 50, now perform the same duties at \$2, \$2 50, or \$5 75 a day. A great many small builders who, during the period of spectrative excitement had a profitable business, have nothing left, and are again working at the journeyman's nearly. A few sanguine builders expressed themselves quite satisfied with the times, "as long as they dian't get any worse," adding that "lobbing was brisk just now, patching up the shells they built when times were better." Elizabeth cannot show anything in the building line worthy of note. Street improvements having imposed high taxation, little desire is manifested by present land owners to build. Along the bue of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey more enterprise seems to have been shown than in some other sections. The character of the improvements begun are of the first class. Vacant houses may be purchased or cented at redured figures in every city and town along this route. Fanwood Park and Netherwood, two small stations immediately beyond Westfield, are worthy The former is the project

the past year among some of the years or communities places that three years ago could not boast of a geo-raphical position. L. Woodside, a suburie of Newaris during the past twelve months, many small houses subable for small families, at low rentals, have been completed. These are not yet filled, and mesan while it is not desired expedient to increase the number. Arlington, a station on the railroad from Montelair to Greenwed Lake, has grown to large proportions within a very short time. A few men of capital have succeeded in making the slace what they intended it should been an attractive home." The costages are intended for small families principally. At Franklin, on the Passate branch of the Eric Railroad, a few costages were completed has year, but no encouragement for the erection of more this gear has shown itself. Paterson suffers from the general sagnition that, with few exceptions, is so very apparent in every section. The destruction of some of the mills by fire at that place afforded employment to a limited number of mechanics for a short time. At all the gracipal stations on the Northern Rai road of News-Jersey, the came deepondent recling exists among all classes at brilders. At Easton, the terminus of two railroads across the State, there is no building going on. Philippeborg, near Easton, has lately suffered the loss of some of its best buildings by fire, which maturally affords employment in their reconstruction. In all these places, which are situated in the most thriving and usually the building materials and moor are law-lower than before the war-vot a general depression pervisely affords employment to their state. Builders everywhere say that building materials and moor are law-lower than before the war-vot a general depression pervisely a fundamental than an analysis of instances not over-buoyant, though hopeful for the future.

THE NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD. The bondholders of the New-York and Nay being Messrs. Sixud of Masouri and Rengan of Texus.

The vote was then taken on the preamble, which was agreed to—Yeas, 124; Navs, 31.

There was a good deal of political excitement displayed over the resolution, and, authough Mr. Lord said that he had offered it after consultation with many Southern members, it was quite manifest that theirs was a serious question as to the good golicy of the move in the minds of many of the Democratic members.

The Republicans supported it as heartily as if it had been moved by one from their own ranks.

The delay in reaching a final vote upon it was caused by the fact that many Democrata withhold their votes on some of the preliminary motions, thus revealing the apparent absence of a guorum and necessitating two calls Boston Railroad met yesterday at No. 33 Breadet., with Lewis May in the chair. The committee appointed as the last meeting recommended the issue of \$4,000,000 of the last meeting recommended the issue of \$4,000 preferred stock, and that the first mortgage bonds be sold at \$5 cents. The report was adopted. The Chief Engineer of the road stated that \$1,000,000 would complete the road, build stations, lay steel rails, &c. Meast-Pailo C. Caliboun and John W. Ellis were added to the Board of Directors, and the meeting then adjourned.